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CHASE NURSERY CO.

INCORPORATED



DOROTHY PERKINS ROSE

Two plants of this magnificent rose growing over the station sign at Chase; photo taken May 27; plants four years planted. When in full bloom, has often delayed the trains—passengers just would get out for a close view. Main line Southern Railway on left; just to the right N. C. St. L. Ry. tracks—not shown in photograph.

CHASE ALABAMA

Our Location

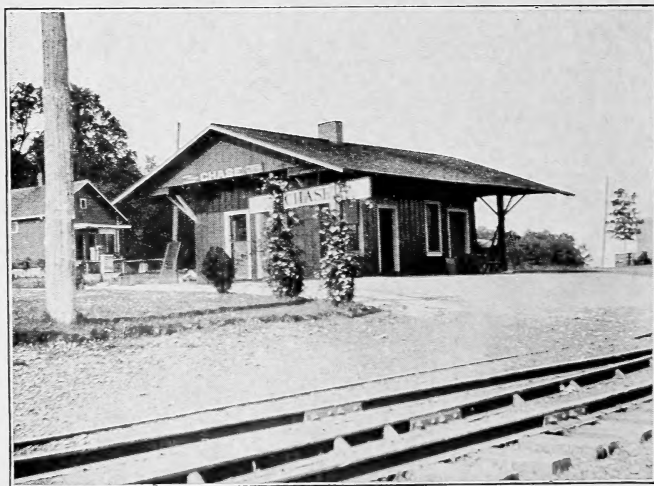


THE Huntsville district of North Alabama is the largest wholesale nursery center south of the Ohio River. Its trees and plants go into every state in the Union; its soil and climate are second to none in the United States for the production of well-matured, well-rooted, vigorous nursery stock.

Chase is situated five miles east of Huntsville, at the head of a most beautiful valley, with mountains and hills on all sides. At this point the lines of the Southern and N. C. & St. L. Railways run parallel for a short distance, and only about one hundred feet apart. Between these two railways is located our brick packing house, 75 x 250 feet, with side tracks on either side, giving us unsurpassed shipping facilities.

Chase is a money order post office, receives and dispatches four mails per day, and has ten trains per day. The Union station is right at our doors, and the quickest possible action is had on express and freight shipments.

Our plant is one of the most complete in this country, and modern in every detail. Visitors are always welcome.



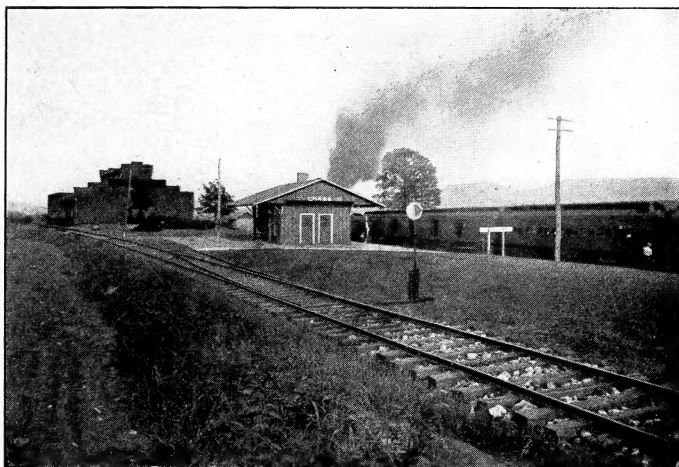
Station at Chase. N. C. & St. L. Railway on one side, Southern Railway on the other. Rear of Commissary in distance. Note the Dorothy Perkins Rose growing on station sign—one season's growth.

Chase Nursery Company

(INCORPORATED)

CHASE, ALABAMA

HENRY B. CHASE	.	.	.	President
ROBERT C. CHASE	.			Secretary-Treasurer



Packing House and Station at Chase. N. C. & St. L. Railway in foreground. "Memphis Special" at right on Southern Railway. Side tracks from both roads to packing-house doors. Quick action on all orders. No wagon haul; no exposure or delay

REFERENCES

*Any Bank or Business House in Huntsville, Alabama
R. G. Dun & Co., or Bradstreets*

To Our Customers and Friends

For more than twenty years we have been in the nursery business in Alabama, and in all that time have issued but one retail or descriptive catalogue; that was some twelve years ago (issued by the Alabama Nursery Company, now consolidated with ourselves). Our efforts all this time have been directed toward producing Nursery Stock for the wholesale trade, the nurserymen, and larger commercial orchardists—car-lot buyers—the most critical trade in the business.

Our entire time and equipment have been demanded by this wholesale business, and many times a customer wanting but a few trees has almost been obliged to force his order on us.

Hundreds of our friends have sent in their orders year after year, in spite of the fact that we could not even furnish them with an up-to-date catalogue; these orders now aggregate such a large volume, and the requests for a catalogue have become so urgent, that we have decided to provide additional equipment, and a force of trained men to take care of a thoroughly organized Retail Department.

We have increased our packing-house by an addition, 75 x 100 feet, of brick construction, and equipped it with every modern convenience. We are now in position to solicit the smaller orders, and to handle them in the best possible manner.

It is with real pleasure, therefore, that we present this new catalogue. We have tried to boil it down to make it concise, easy to read, so plain that you can make up your order easily and quickly, and without brain-fag.

This catalogue, then, is for the southern farmer and orchardist, the southern city-dweller who has room for but few trees, perhaps, but who wants the **best adapted to his particular location**. We find that hundreds of descriptive catalogues, mailed broadcast throughout the southern states, contain a great number of varieties that are of **little or no value in the South**.

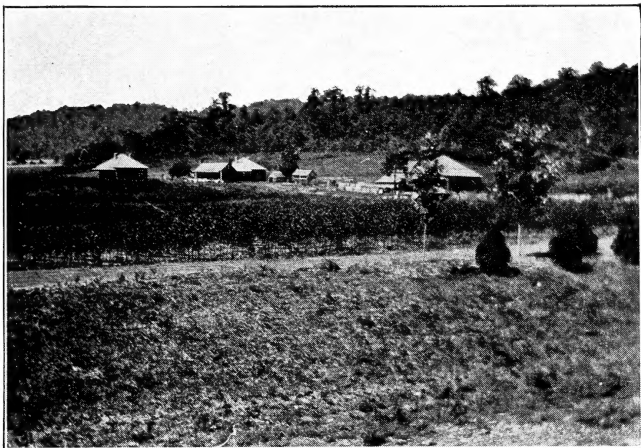
In compiling this catalogue, we have eliminated hundreds of such varieties, describing only such sorts as we know, by test, to be the best of their class and season for general southern planting. This reduces the list materially, makes it easier for both you and ourselves, and gets right down to the meat in the cocoanut.

If you wish, you may leave the selection of varieties entirely to us, and you can rest assured that when your trees come into bearing, you will have the best, the most fruitful, something worth while.

All orders receive our personal attention, and it is our pleasure to assist our customers in any way we can.

Address all orders and inquiries to

CHASE NURSERY COMPANY, Chase, Alabama



Down in Chase Valley

Planting and Pruning Pointers

The soil for an orchard should be well drained, as trees will not thrive where there is stagnant moisture, and as rich and well prepared as for a crop of corn. Have your land ready before the trees come, if possible.

When the trees arrive, dip the roots into water, and keep them protected from sun and wind with damp straw, moss or wet coverings, and plant at once if you are ready.

If you cannot plant at once, the trees should be "heeled-in." To do this, dig a trench where the ground is moist, well drained and pulverized; the trench should be a foot deep; throw all the earth on one side of the trench; open the bundles, so that you can put the trees in one at a time; lean the bodies of the trees over against the bank of earth, shovel fine, fresh earth over and around the roots until they are covered; pour on water enough to dampen the earth around the roots, then fill up the trench until the roots and a few inches of the body of the tree are covered, and pack the earth with the feet; then throw on a few shovels of loose earth to prevent baking. Your trees will keep perfectly.

Prune Before Planting. Many trees are planted with the tops all on, just as they are sent out from the nursery; this is a great mistake. Some of the tops of all trees should be cut away before planting, which lessens the demand on the roots, as there is not so much top to support in early spring, and the whole force of the tree is thrown into the growth of the remaining buds, with the result that you have more growth, and a better and larger tree at the end of the second season, and a tree that will bear earlier.



Hydrangea paniculata. California Privet Hedge in background

If you wish, we will prune one tree (root and branch) ready for planting, to show you how the others should be pruned.

The tops of Peach trees should be almost all cut away, leaving a trunk about 3 feet tall, with a few short stubs, 2 or 3 inches long, for limbs.

Apple, Plum, Pear and other trees should have about one-half or more of the length of the limbs cut away, leaving the trunk with a few branches less than half of their original length, the center limb or "leader" to be a little longer than the others.

Cut all broken or bruised roots back to sound, clean wood. Always use a sharp knife.

Time to Plant. The roots of trees grow during the winter. If you plant in November or December, the tree will make root-growth, and before spring have a firm hold on the ground. It will make a fine growth when spring opens. Plant as early as you can after the first heavy frost. Trees can be transplanted as late as during March, but you can be more sure of success if you plant in the fall or early winter.

Wait until after the severe winter weather to plant the tender Tea Roses.

Planting the Tree. Dig the hole large enough to admit the roots in their natural position without turning or crowding, not less than 2 feet across and fully 2 feet deep. Fill in 8 to 10 inches of the bottom of the hole with rich top-soil. Well-decomposed manure put in the bottom of the hole and mixed with top-soil, covered with at least 3 inches of top-soil, so that the roots cannot come in contact with the manure, will be of great help to the tree. Spread out the roots and cover with fine top-soil, working the soil in around all the roots by hand; when the hole is half or more full, **trample the soil to firm the tree**, then fill up the balance of the hole, but **do not trample it**, leaving the soil in good condition to receive rains. Do

FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

not set the tree too deep; about the same depth as it stood in the nursery is right.

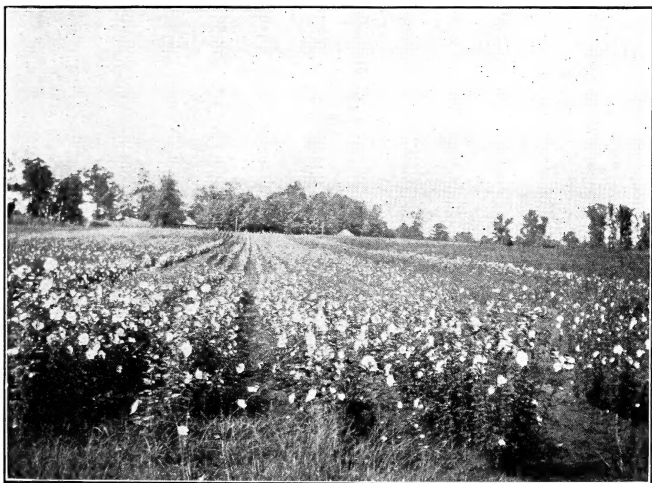
Mulching. If you can put around the tree, as far as the roots extend and a foot beyond, 5 or 6 inches of rough manure or litter, it will be of great benefit to the tree. This is especially desirable for trees planted in the spring; it prevents the ground from baking, and maintains an even temperature about the roots. Don't place the manure against the trunk of the tree.

One- and Two-year-old Trees. You may be told that trees three, four or five years old are best to plant, because they will bear earlier after transplanting. This is an error; such trees do not transplant so well, are more apt to die, and if they do live, will not bear earlier than a first-class, healthy, one- or two-year-old tree.

We invite anyone who may receive this catalogue to feel perfectly free at all times to write us for any information upon such horticultural subjects as they may be interested in. We may not be able to answer all questions to your entire satisfaction, but you are freely welcome to such knowledge as we possess.

A Certificate of Inspection by our State Entomologist, showing our stock free from San José Scale, Peach Yellows, Rosette and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases, accompanies each shipment.

CHASE NURSERY COMPANY, Chase, Alabama



A solid block of ten acres of Altheas. A beautiful sight during the blooming period

Read Before Ordering

Selection of Stock suited to the different localities can often be made by us better than by the purchaser. We shall always be glad to help you make selections, if you wish, and will cheerfully furnish additional information about any variety.

Grade of Trees. Please note that we offer only one uniform grade of fruit trees—the **first grade**, of one- and two-year-olds. These are best. Don't make the mistake of planting three- or four-old-year trees or second- and third-grade yearlings—use the **best grade of young stock for best results.**

Prices. To get the rate per ten, your order must be for ten or more trees of a class—say ten Apple, ten Peach, ten Pear, etc. **If less than ten of a class, the price for one will apply.** Fifty or more of a class at the hundred rate.

Free Delivery. On all orders for \$10 or more, we will prepay express or freight charges to any point south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River, and will allow transportation charges to nearest river crossing on all such orders from outside this territory. It must be optional with us as to whether we ship by freight or express.

No Extra Charge for Packing. All prices are for goods properly packed in bales, boxes or crates.

Cost of Express and Freight. The express companies give a special rate on trees and plants, the charges being 20 per cent less than on general merchandise.

How to Send Money. By Bank Draft, Post Office Order, Express Money Order, or Registered Letter. Our Post Office—Chase—is a Money Order office.

Guarantee. We guarantee all plants and trees to be **true to name**, and to reach you in good condition, and will refund money paid or replace free of charge, as you wish, in case they should be otherwise; but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be liable for any amount greater than the original price of the goods.

Substitution. In case we are sold out of varieties ordered, **we do not substitute** another sort **unless you request us to do so.** Your money will be sent back. If you want us to send a similar variety, or one we know to be as good, say so, and we will do it.

Errors. In filling orders we use every precaution against errors, but in the rush of the packing season occasional errors may occur, which we will correct promptly and with pleasure.

Ladies will please sign Miss or Mrs., that we may direct our answers properly.



Imported seedlings planted in March. Now being budded, July 5

Arrangement of Catalogue

Please Read Carefully

We have arranged all varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Peaches in **their order of ripening**. You will find this a great help in making up a list to cover the season, from earliest to latest. The dates given apply to this section of North Alabama in most instances. We have listed **only varieties** best adapted to the southern and southwestern states.

APPLES

Plant 25 to 35 feet apart each way, according to soil

Prices: First grade, 1 year, 4 feet and up, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100

Summer Apples

Red Astrachan. A strong grower, abundant bearer. Large; yellow, overspread with deep, rich crimson; flesh tender, juicy. Ripens end of May and runs well into June.

Yellow Transparent. Comes into bearing quickly, tree not long-lived. Fruit good size; skin white, pale yellow when full ripe; crisp, juicy, subacid. June.

SUMMER APPLES, continued

Early Harvest. Yellow; medium to large size; fine flavor. A sure and abundant bearer. The most profitable early Apple in this section. Ripens ten days later than Red Astrachan.

Carolina Red June. Well known throughout the South. Medium size, oblong; deep red. Middle of June to end of July.

Horse (Yellow Horse). Large; greenish yellow; acid; a good bearer. Widely known throughout the South. July and August.

Hackworth. A native of Morgan County, Alabama, twenty miles south of Huntsville. Tree a very strong grower, adapted to a wide range of soils and elevations. Fruit medium to large, of good appearance and quality. Begins ripening in July and continues through August.

Transcendent Crab. We think this the best Crab Apple for the South. Good size (for a Crab); golden yellow with rich crimson cheek, nearly all crimson when mature; crisp, yellow flesh; makes the best Crab Apple jelly ever. Late August or September.



York Imperial Apple (see page 9)

FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

Autumn and Winter Apples

Ben Davis. Should be classed here as a fall Apple, though with careful handling keeps well. Large; yellow, overspread with red; flesh white, subacid, poor quality. A prolific bearer and profitable, commanding ready sale because of its fine appearance.

Kinnard's Choice. An early winter Apple of good quality; medium to large; dark, rich red; flesh yellow, crisp, aromatic.

Winesap. One of the most dependable late Apples for the general South. Small to medium size; fine, dark red; flesh crisp. An excellent keeper.

Stayman's Winesap. A seedling of Winesap, but a stronger grower and better adapted to thin soils; much like Winesap in size and appearance, but of better quality.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium size; flesh yellow; skin whitish with crimson shadings; subacid, crisp; better adapted to sections north of Chattanooga than to the lower South. Grown largely in Rhea County, East Tennessee, and one of the most profitable varieties there.

Albemarle Pippin. One of the finest winter Apples, but not adapted to many sections, as it requires a deep, rich, warm soil and good elevation. Has paid enormous dividends to the growers in Albemarle County, Virginia, where it attains perfection. Large, rather lop-sided; yellowish green; flesh yellow. A fine keeper.

Yates. A small Apple, but one of the surest croppers, heaviest bearers, and best keepers. Dark red with white dots; flesh yellow, crisp and good.

PEARS

Plant 20 to 25 feet apart

Prices: First grade, 1 and 2 years, 5 feet and up, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100

Summer Pears

Wilder's Early. Small or medium size; yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh melting, sweet, good quality. Early June. Tree a strong, shapely grower.

Bartlett. Large and luscious; richly flavored; last of July.

Le Conte. Good size, bell shaped; not of high quality, but if picked rather green and matured in a dark, cool room its quality will be greatly improved. Tree a vigorous grower; bears young.

CHASE NURSERY COMPANY

SUMMER PEARS, continued

Garber. Follows Le Conte closely and resembles Kieffer. Strong grower, productive. August.

Seckel. This little Pear is the standard for flavor. Yellowish russet with red cheek; very juicy and melting. Tree is of slow growth and never attains great size. August.

Autumn and Winter Pears

Beurre d'Anjou. A handsome Pear of large size; rich, melting. Tree of strong growth. September.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; tender, well flavored. Middle of August.

Kieffer. Large to very large; yellow, with vermillion cheek; brittle flesh; quality usually poor, greatly improved if ripened in dark, cool room. Matures in September, lasts well into October. Prolific; begins bearing early—the third or fourth year. Tree one of the strongest growers.

Japan Golden Russet. Fruit of good size, globular in shape; flesh very firm, especially desirable for preserving or canning, not of great value otherwise. Fruit hangs on the tree perfectly sound until November.

Dwarf Pears

Plant 10 to 12 feet apart

Prices: First grade, about 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 per 100

Dwarf Pears are grown on quince roots, and never attain great size. For general southern planting we recommend **Duchesse d'Angouleme** (see description above). Can supply other varieties if wanted.



Preparing ground for nursery planting

PLUMS

Plant 15 to 25 feet apart

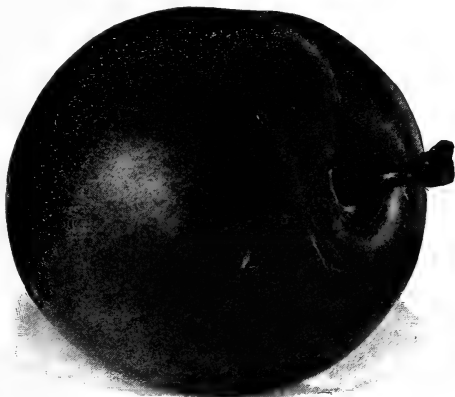
We have, after twenty years' experience, cut out all varieties for the South, except the following, and these are all good.

Prices: First grade, 4 feet and up, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

Red June, or Red Nagate. Of medium size, pointed; thick skin of purplish red color; flesh yellow, solid, rather coarse grained, juicy, very prolific. Matures about the middle of June.

Abundance, or Botan. Tree bears, as the name implies, in abundance; a two-year-old tree here on our grounds bore ninety specimens on a single limb, four feet long. Requires thinning to secure fruit of the best size and quality. Color yellow, overspread with purplish red, turning darker in the sun. Flesh yellow, subacid, juicy. We regard this as the most dependable of all the Japan Plums. Ripens end of June.

Burbank. Similar in all characteristics to Abundance, except that it is more globular. Of cherry-red color, mottled with yellow, and ten to fifteen days later.



Abundance Plum

Wickson. A Plum of large size, and distinct, pointed shape. Of high quality, very firm, yellow flesh; pit small; dark crimson-purple when matured. Because it blooms so early it is often killed by late frosts in this section. Ripens last of July.

Wild Goose (Chickasaw type). The best of this type. Large fruit of oblong shape; skin bright vermilion covered with blue bloom; richly acid. One of the oldest and best known of the native American Plums. Ripens end of June.

Shropshire Damson (European type). Of larger size than the old Blue Damson. Dark purple; good quality. In great demand for preserving. August.



Cherry trees two years old—thrifty and fine

CHERRIES

Plant 18 to 25 feet apart

The reason so many planters of Cherry trees in the South are disgusted, because they have, perhaps, never had a crop of fruit, is that the varieties planted are absolutely worthless. We know by test that for general southern planting, the list of varieties should be reduced to not more than six sorts, and for elevations under a thousand feet above sea-level we would recommend only two sorts—Early Richmond and Large Montmorency.

Prices: First grade, 4 feet and up, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

Hearts and Bigarreaus (Sweet)

This type is fairly successful on high elevations, but worthless in most localities in the South.

Black Tartarian. Large; purplish black; pleasant flavor.

Governor Wood. Good size; clear, light red; tender and juicy. A customer on Mission Ridge, near Chattanooga, reports this variety as successful there.

Dukes and Morellos (Sour)

Early Richmond. Medium size; light red; acid. Profitable here. Ripens last of May.

May Duke. Large size; dark red; good quality. Don't plant it on low elevations.

FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

CHERRIES, continued

Large Montmorency. The best Cherry for general planting. Very productive. Large size; rich red; follows Early Richmond. Tree a strong grower and a sure bearer in this section.

English Morello. Large size; very dark red; tender. Tree of dwarfish growth, not so productive as Large Montmorency, and several days later.



Peach trees showing one season's growth to August 20. Over 300,000 trees in this block

PEACHES

Plant 18 to 25 feet apart each way

We call particular attention to this reduced list of varieties of Peaches, every one of which can be planted with safety in the South. The varieties are listed in the order of their ripening, and the list, though small, is so complete that it covers the ripening season thoroughly. They are the best of their particular class and season.

Prices: First grade, 1 year, 3½ feet and up, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100

Mayflower. The earliest and one of the very best early Peaches. Fruit round, entirely covered with red; blooms late, very hardy. A native of North Carolina, a good shipper, and its high color and fine appearance make it the most profitable early Peach, as it always brings top prices. Last of May.



Elberta Peaches

PEACHES, continued

Sneed. Originated near Memphis, Tennessee. Follows Mayflower about six days. Not highly colored, but a good shipper and a profitable sort.

Greensboro. The largest Peach of the early sorts. Has a good deal of color—bright red over yellow; flesh white, good quality. Another native of North Carolina. Follows Sneed about a week or ten days.

Early Belle, or Hiley. A Georgia Peach, supposed to be a cross between Belle of Georgia and Early Tillotson. Large; creamy white, highly colored cheek. One of the profitable commercial varieties of Georgia, and now being extensively planted. June 10 to 15.

Carman. Large, resembling Elberta; skin tough, creamy white with deep blush; flesh creamy white, tinged with red; good flavor. A good shipper. Freestone. Middle of June.

Belle of Georgia. A Peach of good size; white skin, with attractive red cheek; firm, white flesh. Freestone. A prolific bearer. End of June and first of July.

FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

PEACHES, continued

Crawford Early. Very large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and rich. One of the best early yellow Peaches. July 1 to 15.

Elberta. Known wherever Peaches are eaten. Of Georgia origin, remarkable for its size; firm, yellow flesh and tough skin, making it one of the best shipping Peaches; yellow, slightly overspread with red; fine red cheek. Freestone. Middle of July.

Champion. Large size; skin creamy white, red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy. July 15 to 25. Freestone.

Chinese Cling. Very large; yellowish white, mottled with carmine; flesh white, red at the tip. Clingstone. End of July.

Crawford Late. Usually larger than Crawford Early, but of similar quality and appearance. Two weeks later.

Fox Seedling. A white-and-red freestone of best quality, ripening with Crawford Late. Especially desirable on good elevations north of Bristol, Tennessee.

Blood Cling, or Indian Blood. Large; dark claret with deep red veins; flesh deep red; middle to last of August.

Wonderful. Very large; yellow flesh; firm and good. A desirable late market variety. Freestone. End of August.

Heath Cling. Very large; creamy white; flesh white, juicy, vinous, rich. Late August.

Salway. Large; dull yellow, mottled brownish red; flesh yellow, firm, somewhat acid. An old, well-known and popular late Peach, following Heath Cling. Freestone.

Levy's Late, or Henrietta. Very large; yellow with deep crimson colorings; very firm. Clingstone. September.

A Valued Testimonial

About twelve years ago we supplied a full collection of Peach trees, some of almost every variety we were growing, to one of the most prominent fruit-growers in New York. We have had numerous reports on this orchard, the last under date of September 18, 1911, when the gentleman owning the orchard wrote us as follows:

I have just received your letter of September 15, and take pleasure in saying that that Alabama orchard has this year proved the best one on the farm. You know we set out a number of varieties of Peaches, that is, a number of different kinds, and, evidently, we hit it about right, as there has been a full succession right through. The trees are still thrifty and strong, and this year have given us a beautiful crop.

We started in, as you know, to experiment with the sod-mulch system. For two years we have now cultivated one-half of the

PEACHES, continued

orchard, and the result has convinced me that you cannot hope to produce a good Peach tree without some form of cultivation.

The most satisfactory thing about this Peach orchard is the fact that the trees were practically every one true to name. There may have been one or two out of the entire lot which developed into seedling Peaches, I presume because a bud from the original root was left to grow; otherwise the varieties were exactly true.

As you know, this lot called for a great many different varieties, and it seems to me a remarkable evidence of the accuracy possible in the nursery business that this sort of an order should come out almost exactly right.

The Alabama orchard is certainly a joy to all of us, from the smallest red-head up to Uncle John. It may not prove to be "a joy forever," as Peach trees do not last that long; but, I must say, it has proved very satisfactory as an investment.

In the collection sent this customer were a great many varieties of Peaches that do not appear in this catalogue, for the reason that such varieties, while first-class for planting in the North, are not of value for the South, and this catalogue is compiled with the wants of the southern planter constantly in mind. We grow the leading sorts, used throughout the northern and western states, and will be glad, at any time, to submit special lists of varieties to prospective planters in those sections.

It is a recognized fact, among the large commercial Peach orchardists throughout the country, that southern-grown Peach trees, particularly from the Huntsville district, are the best trees possible to obtain, because of the fact that this section is absolutely free from Yellows, Rosette, Little Peach, etc.

Mr. J. H. Hale, the "Peach King" of Connecticut and Georgia, will bear us out in this statement.

APRICOTS and NECTARINES

Very uncertain generally throughout the South. If you wish to experiment, plant a tree or two where they are well protected, by buildings if possible. They are profitable in some sections of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

**Prices: First grade, 1 year, 3 1/2 feet and up, 25 cts. each,
\$2 for 10**

Varieties of Apricots

Alexander	Moorpark
Budd	Peach
Superb	Wilson

Varieties of Nectarines

Red Roman	New White
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JAPAN PERSIMMONS

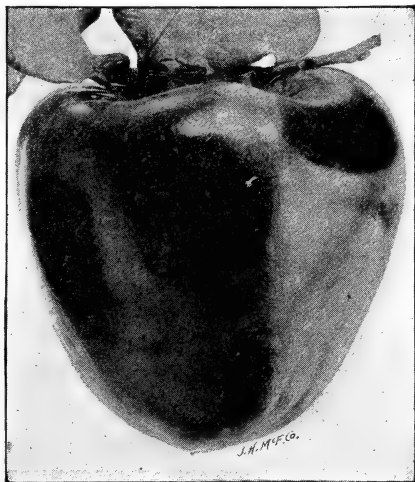
These are all right for the lower South, but not successful this far north. These improved sorts produce fruit three to five times the size of the common native Persimmon. Allow the fruit to hang on the trees until just before frost is expected. Place in a cool, dark room until matured.

Prices: First grade, 1 year, 3 feet and up, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10

Hyakume. Large; yellow skin; dark brown flesh, sweet, crisp, and delicious; not astringent, good while still rather hard; fine.

Okame. Large; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, semi-transparent appearance; light, clear flesh when ripe; light brown center around seed, of which it has several; loses astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; fine quality; strong bearer. The most beautiful of them all.

Tane-Nashi. Very large; skin bright red when fully matured; flesh yellow, seedless; quality very fine. Perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well.



Tane-Nashi Persimmon

Yemon. Large; flat tomato-shaped; skin light yellow, changing to dull red, mottled with orange-yellow; distinct coloring; flesh deep, dull red, brown around the seeds; no astringency after fruit begins to soften; quality excellent and sweet, and is edible while solid, but improves as it becomes soft.

After all, Abundance and Burbank are the two most reliable of the Japanese Plums. Wickson is of fine quality but blooms too early, being almost always killed by late spring frosts except in the lower South.

SATSUMA ORANGE

This is the hardy Orange now being so largely planted along the Gulf of Mexico. Of the Mandarin type, medium size, deep yellow, sweet and delicious; seedless. Comes into bearing at an early age. Our trees are grown under contract by one of the best propagators on the Gulf Coast. We cannot propagate them successfully so far north as Huntsville. The greater part of our orders are shipped direct to the customer by our grower, often effecting a material saving in transportation charges. Our trees are stake-trained in the nursery, stocky and shapely, and are handled and packed with the greatest care, reaching our customers in the best of condition. 1 to 2 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10. Write for special prices on lots of 100 trees or more.

QUINCES

Plant 12 feet apart each way

Require a deep, rich soil, clean cultivation, and should be sprayed for best results.

Prices: First grade, young trees, 3 to 4 ft., 25c. ea., \$2 for 10
Champion. Fruit averages larger than Orange and more oval in shape. A late keeper.

Meech's Prolific. Large size; yellow. Ripens early.

Orange. Fruit of good size; bright yellow; excellent flavor. An old standard sort.

MULBERRIES

Plant 25 feet apart each way

A valuable tree for planting in poultry-yards and hog-pastures particularly. The fruiting period is of long duration, lasting three to four months.

Prices: First grade, 1 year, 5 feet and up, 35c. each, \$3 for 10
Hicks' Everbearing. Very prolific; valuable as feed for hogs and hens. The best variety for southern planting.

We can also supply **Black English Mulberry**, another good one for the South, also **Downing** and **New American**, both of which are hardy and better for the colder sections.

FIGS

Fig-culture is increasing rapidly in Florida and all the southern portions of the Gulf States, including a large area in Texas. Celestial is successful much farther north than most other varieties; it is the hardiest of all Figs.

Celestial, or Celeste. Medium size; pale violet, delicate bloom; sweet, excellent quality. Best for general planting. First grade, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.



Nut Trees

PECANS

Plant 35 to 50 feet apart

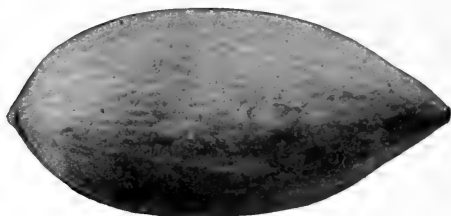
Be sure that you plant the improved sorts, either grafted or budded trees, not too large or too old, preferably yearlings. Planters have been robbed of thousands of dollars the past few years by unscrupulous dealers palming off seedling trees at fancy prices. Seedling Pecans are all right for re-foresting waste land and for shade trees, but are very uncertain as to the size and quality of the nut produced. The improved sorts are absolutely sure, when grown from bearing trees, by reliable, careful propagators. There are many of these improved sorts. We have selected the best four varieties for planting generally in the southern states.

Important. Do not allow the roots of a Pecan tree to dry out or to be exposed to sun and air. Immediately on receipt of the trees, wet them down thoroughly and plant with the least delay. Keep the roots wet while in the field before planting; wrap with bag or burlap well soaked.

With a sharp knife (don't use a hatchet) cut off the bruised end of the tap-root. It is not necessary for a Pecan to have all its tap-root—12 to 18 inches, according to the size of the tree, is sufficient. Plant a little deeper than the tree stood in the nursery. Be sure that you **firm the soil tightly**, as the hole is filled, except the last four or five inches, which leave loose. If planting in a dry time, soak the ground well, using a bucketful of water to each tree after planting.

Prices: 1-year trees, 1 to 2 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$8 for 10, \$75 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10, \$90 per 100.

Delmas. Large size, pointed at both ends. Shell not so thin as some, but thin enough; cracks easily. Meat bright yellow, sweet and good. Tree comes into bearing very early and is a vigorous grower. One of the best.



Van Deman Pecan

PECANS, continued

Stuart. Large size; thin shell. Not so long as Van Deman but well filled with meat. A strong-growing tree and good average cropper.

Schley. Medium to large; meat very rich; nut well filled. Prolific.

Van Deman. A large, long, dark nut; meat very rich. One of the oldest and best known of the improved varieties.

Seedling Pecans. These are all right for certain purposes, as stated before, but the chances are that you will get a nut of small size and poor quality from a seedling tree, possibly a worthless one. We do not recommend seedlings, but have many calls for them, and will furnish these trees at the proper price for seedlings. 1 to 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 ft. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$22.50 for 100. Write for price on small trees, in thousand lots, for reforestation purposes.

The **New Giant Grip Nut Sheller**, or **Nut Cracker**, described on page 46 has helped to boom the consumption of table nuts all over the country. If you have a nut-loving friend that you wish to remember at Christmas, or any time, send him one of these little implements. Get your Christmas orders in early. We try to carry a sufficient stock, but we cannot always anticipate the Christmas rush.

ALMONDS

Don't waste money planting Almond trees north of Florida. They are among the earliest trees to bloom, and almost always are killed by late frosts.

Prices: 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10

Varieties

I. X. L.

Ne Plus Ultra

Both are thin-shelled varieties.

CHESTNUTS

Prices: 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Japan Mammoth. Produces Chestnuts of mammoth size; tree is a strong grower; and of decided value as a shade tree.

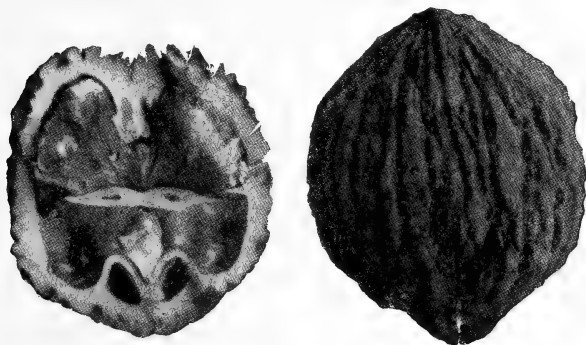
Spanish. A rapid-growing tree of good size. The nuts are produced early, five-year-old trees on our grounds bearing good crops. The nuts are not so sweet as the native or American Chestnut, but find a ready market owing to their good size and fine appearance.

WALNUTS

Black. Makes a good shade tree and is particularly desirable for re-foresting waste land, the timber being very valuable. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

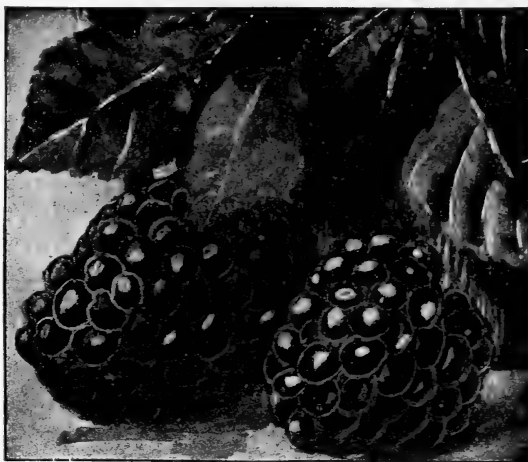
English. A vigorous-growing tree, sometimes injured by the winter in this latitude. Its crop is uncertain here. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Japan. The most desirable of all the Walnut family for planting in this latitude. A very vigorous tree, entirely hardy. The nuts are not so thin-shelled as the English, nor so thick as the American, or Black, Walnut. Trees bear young and regularly. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.



Black Walnuts

Our experience with Cherries in North Alabama proves that it is a waste of money to plant anything in this section except Early Richmond and Large Montmorency, both of which are big money-makers. Plant the Hearts and Bigarreaus sparingly on high elevations, but do not waste time and money on them if located at an elevation of less than a thousand feet above sea-level.



Taylor Blackberries

Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

Improved Blackberries are of greater size, sweeter, and of finer flavor than the wild sorts. The ripening season follows the strawberry a week or ten days, and the fruit finds a ready market at good prices.

Plant in rows, 6 or 8 feet apart, setting the plants 3 feet apart in the row. After the crop is gathered, cut out and burn the old canes. When the young canes are about 2 feet high, pinch out the tips; this will make them branch, increasing the next year's crop.

Prices: 50 cts. for 10, \$1 for 25, \$2.50 per 100

Early Harvest. Medium size; firm; productive.

Snyder. Medium size, very hardy; an old, well-known sort.

Taylor. Berry very large; quality excellent. A hardy, healthy plant.

DEWBERRIES

One of the most profitable small fruits for general culture. The crop follows the strawberry season closely, and fills the gap between strawberries and blackberries.

Austin's Improved. Of Texas origin. Very large fruit; enormously productive; a strong, vigorous grower. The best variety for the South. 50 cts. for 10, \$1 for 25, \$2.50 per 100.

FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

RASPBERRIES

Not so successful in the South as in a colder climate. The two varieties offered are the best, and both are desirable for the home-garden.

Prices: 50 cts. for 10, \$1 for 25, \$2.50 per 100

Cuthbert. Red. Excellent quality; berry of large size; ripens here end of May, and continues several weeks.

Kansas. Blackcap. Berry large and glossy; quality good. A strong, thrifty grower.

CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES

Neither of these fruits likes our long, hot summers. A few plants for the garden will pay usually, but we do not recommend large plantings.

Prices: \$1 for 10, \$2 for 25, \$7 per 100

Wilder Currant. Red.

Houghton Gooseberry. Red.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT

A fine, healthful fruit, but not at home in hot, dry soils. Requires a rich, deep, warm soil.

1-year roots, 75 cts. for 10, \$1.50 for 25, \$5 per 100

ASPARAGUS

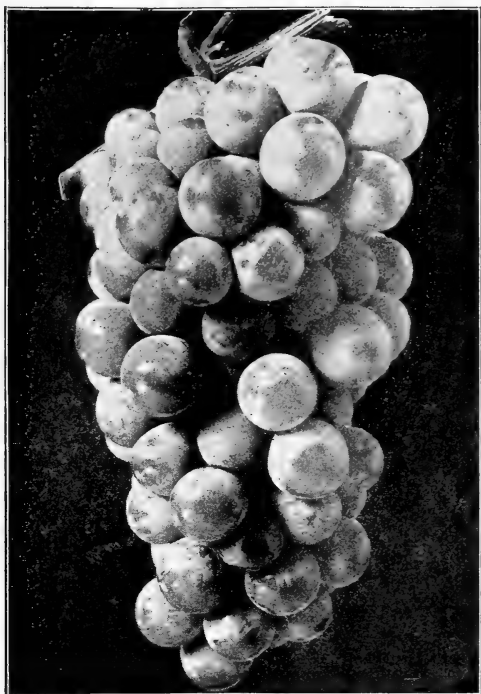
Every southern garden should contain an Asparagus bed. It is best grown in rows about 4 feet apart in the row. Open these rows wide and about 10 inches deep; fill in 4 inches of rich top-soil mixed with well-rotted stable manure. Firm the roots thoroughly, covering about 2 inches deep. This will leave an open furrow about 4 inches in depth, to be filled in by summer cultivation. Do not cut the first season's growth, but allow it to stand until frost; then cut all stocks even with the ground; rake off, and spread a mulching of well-rotted manure all over it 2 or 3 inches deep. The winter rains will carry this mulching down into the soil where it is needed. The second year your Asparagus bed will be a joy, and will require but little attention thereafter. Keep it free from weeds, and give it a mulching every third year.

Price: 2-year crowns, \$1.25 for 25, \$2 for 50, \$3 per 100

Columbian Mammoth White

Conover's Colossal

Dewberries are one of the most profitable of all the small fruit plants, they come in just at the close of the strawberry season, when the market is bare of berries, and always bring a good price.



Niagara Grapes

GRAPES

Plant 8 to 10 feet apart

Your back porch, fences around the garden and the chicken yard, any unsightly outhouses, can all be utilized as supports for Grape-vines. There is no fruit that returns greater dividends in satisfaction. They do not necessarily require a rich soil. Keep the ground well stirred about them, working in a good heavy mulching of leaves, leaf-mold or well-rotted stable manure once or twice a year.

Prices: First grade, well-rooted vines, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$7.50 per 100

Concord. Bunch and berry large, blue-black; flesh sweet, tender; quality high. One of the best known and most popular sorts.

Delaware. Bunch small or medium, berry small; skin thin, light red in color; very sweet and tender. Standard of excellence. This variety requires a richer soil than any other.

FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

GRAPES, continued

Ives' Seedling. Dark purple, almost black when fully ripe; bunch and berry of medium size. Ripens over a long period.

Lutie. A native of Davidson County, Tennessee. Vine a distinct grower; berry large, dark red; peculiar and most agreeable flavor. Productive and desirable.

Moore's Diamond. The best white Grape for home use. Has a thin skin and will not ship successfully. Bunch is very large and handsome; berry full-medium size, of a delicate greenish white tinged with amber when matured. Ripens about a week before Concord.

Moore's Early. A very desirable blue-black Grape resembling Concord, but about two weeks earlier.

Niagara. The best white market Grape. A good shipper, having a tough though rather thin skin. Bunch medium to large, berry large. Pale yellow with whitish bloom when fully ripe.

Worden. A seedling of Concord, but has a peculiar superiority to its parent and is a few days earlier.

Grapes, Scuppernong, or Muscadine Type

A distinct type of native southern Grape. The vine is a very strong grower, remarkably free from diseases and insects, maturing its fruit fully without decay. The fruit is produced in small clusters.

Prices: First grade, 2-year vines, 25 cts. \$2 for 10

Scuppernong. Bunches are small, consisting usually of six to ten large berries; bronze-colored when fully matured. Flesh is pulpy, with a peculiar musky flavor.

James. Produces the largest fruit of the Muscadine type. The berries are black, juicy and sweet, and often measure an inch or more in diameter.

STRAWBERRIES

Arranged in their order of ripening

Will succeed in any soil adapted to ordinary farm and garden crops. Prepare the soil thoroughly to a good depth. If crowded for room, plant in beds, setting the plants about 20 inches apart each way. A better method is the matted-row system, planting in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and 15 to 20 inches apart in the row. Allow them to make runners all summer, giving you the first season a thick, matted row as wide as you allow the runners to set crowns. This width should be not more than 12 or 15 inches, giving you about 20 inches of clear space between rows for cultivation.

CHASE NURSERY COMPANY

STRAWBERRIES, continued

In selecting varieties bear in mind that about every third row should be of the "perfect" or staminate varieties, so that your planting will be properly fertilized.

This list covers the season well from earliest to latest

Prices: 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000

Excelsior. Perfect. High color; large and firm; very productive; a strong-growing plant.

Lady Thompson. Perfect. Berry of medium to large size, solid and meaty; plant a strong, upright grower.

Lovett's Early. Perfect. Large, conical shape; good shipper; productive.

Senator Dunlap. Perfect. Medium size; bright color; splendid flavor.

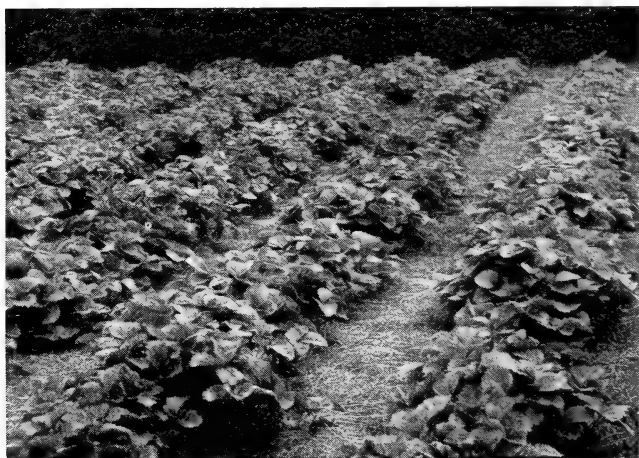
Klondyke. Perfect. A shapely, dark red berry of uniform size and fine appearance. Plants are tall, of compact growth; a very profitable sort.

Haverland. Perfect. Hardy; very productive; large to very large; berry is long in shape, gradually tapering. Fine shipper.

Bubach. Imperfect. Very large size, often weighing more than an ounce each. A good home berry, but not a good shipper.

Aroma. Perfect. Large size; dark, glossy red. One of the best late sorts.

Gandy. Perfect. One of the latest to ripen. Large and firm; bright crimson.



A field of Strawberries



Catalpa Bungei (see page 28)

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Beyond question, nursery-grown shade trees are much superior to forest trees. They have more and finer roots, having been transplanted at least once (some varieties two or three times) in the nursery. The same-size tree grown in the forest, never having been transplanted, will have but two or three coarse, bare roots, and is almost certain to die when moved. If, by careful nursing, it lives, it will not grow off vigorously, as it must make its fibrous roots, or feeders, after transplanting.

Prices named are for well-shaped, strongly rooted trees. The average height, varying with different varieties, is about 8 feet, unless otherwise noted. We can also furnish extra-large specimens of most of the varieties catalogued, and invite correspondence about such stock, also on quantity orders for street planting, etc.

ASH, American. Rapid in growth, late to start in spring, but holds its foliage late into the fall. Successful throughout the South. 75 cts. each.

BIRCH, White. Extremely graceful tree with slender branches, silvery bark and drooping habit of growth. 75 cts. each.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry (see page 29)

ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

CATALPA speciosa. Vigorous grower. Much prized for its timber and grown extensively for cross-ties and fence-posts. We can also supply these in small sizes for forest planting, and shall be glad to quote price on quantity. 50 cts. each.

Bungei. A dwarf-growing variety which is top-worked on the Speciosa, 4 to 6 feet above ground, forming a dense, round-headed bush resembling the standard bay tree. 4 to 6 ft., 2-year heads, \$1.50 each.

CORNUS florida. White-flowering Dogwood. One of the most beautiful flowering trees, and one of the first signs of spring. Should be on every lawn. 3 to 4 ft. high, 50 cts each.

ELM, American. Our grand old native tree, so well known that description is superfluous. 75 cts. each.

LOCUST, Black. The largest growing of the family; fragrant white flowers. Timber very lasting and useful. 35 cts. each.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The pride of Dixie; the envy of the North. 3 to 4 ft. high, 75 cts. each; 4 to 5 ft. high, \$1 each.

FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

MAPLE, Japan. A dwarf-growing species, perhaps more properly classed with shrubs. Palm-shaped leaves; upright, compact habit of growth. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$1 each.

Norway. Very popular on account of its clean, large leaf of deep, rich green; stout, vigorous growth. A beautiful tree and makes a dense shade. 75 cts. each.

Sugar. Its fine, clean, pyramidal growth and rich foliage make it very desirable. Valuable for its wood, as well as its sugar production. One of the finest shade trees. \$1 each.

Silver. The most rapid growing of the Maples, a habit which combined with size, form, grace and beauty, gives it great value. The foliage is light green, silvery white on the under side. It is a very graceful tree, perfectly hardy, and is valuable for street planting where quick results are desired. Holds its foliage well into the autumn. We have an exceptionally large stock of this variety which we offer in several sizes.

	Each
6 to 8 ft. high.....	\$0 25
8 to 9 ft. high.....	50
9 to 10 ft. high.....	75
10 to 12 ft. high.....	1 00
12 to 14 ft. high, 1½ to 2 in. diameter.....	1 50

Wier's Cut-leaf. A sub-variety of the above, but of a drooping habit of growth and deeply cut leaves. \$1 each.

MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping. A creeping variety of the Russian type, which is top-worked on straight stems, 4 to 6 feet high, and ever after seeks the ground, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head. The only weeping tree we have found adapted to this climate. Is very desirable for cemetery planting. 4 to 6 ft. high, 2-year heads, \$1.50 each.

OAK, Pin. A shapely and symmetrical tree with drooping branches; one of the fastest growing Oaks. \$1 each.

PLUM, Purple-leaved. A distinct and desirable ornamental. Dwarf habit, well shaped; an attractive sight on any lawn. Foliage a dark purple and, unlike most of the purple-leaved trees, it is easily grown in the South. Holds its color during the entire season. 4 to 5 ft. high, 40 cts. each.

POPLAR, Carolina. The most rapid grower in the list, but has a bad habit of shedding its leaves in August. Makes a show quickly, but is no good for permanent planting. 35 cts. each.

CHASE NURSERY COMPANY

ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Poplar, Lombardy. A well-known variety, remarkable for its tall, spire-like form and erect, rapid growth. Grows to the height of 100 to 150 feet. 50 cts. each.

SALISBURIA, or Maidenhair Tree. Of Japanese origin. Medium in size, rapid of growth, with beautiful foliage shaped somewhat like that of a maidenhair fern. 50 cts. each.

SYCAMORE, American. Another "Native Son" not sufficiently honored in his own country. Of wide-spreading, rapid growth, it is especially desirable for street and avenue planting. 50 cts. each.

TULIP TREE. One of the grandest native trees, and not fully appreciated in the South. Rather difficult to transplant. Should be severely pruned before setting and care taken to prevent roots from drying out. Well worth a little extra care. 50 cts. each.

UMBRELLA CHINA. Chinese Umbrella Tree. A rapid-growing, umbrella-shaped tree of beautiful proportions. Perfectly hardy throughout the South. It is not a very long-lived tree, but while growing is a splendid sight and gives most grateful shade even the first year. 35 cts. each.

WILLOW, Babylon. Common Weeping Willow. Of Asiatic origin. Too well known to require extended description. Much used for cemetery planting. 35 cts. each.



Chinese Umbrella Tree. Three years planted



A small section of a young block of Evergreens at Chase

EVERGREENS

All evergreens offered have been frequently moved in the nursery row. This gives them a mass of fibrous roots, and insures their successful growth if ordinary care is used in transplanting. Each plant is lifted separately with a ball of earth, and the roots carefully wrapped in burlap. This is expensive, but is the only satisfactory way. Prices named are for uniform, shapely specimens, varying in height from 18 inches to 3 feet, according to habit of growth.

ARBORVITÆ compacta. Dwarf, compact habit of growth, suitable for cemetery planting. 50 cts. each.

Chinese. Strong grower, pyramidal in form, and compact in habit. Foliage deep green in summer, changing to light bronze in winter. Not so hardy as the American type, but in our judgment far superior for southern planting. 50 cts. each.

Chinese Golden. Inner foliage a rich green, shading outward toward the tips to a beautiful golden green. 50 cts. each.

Chinese Evergolden. Very compact, dwarf grower, exquisitely gold-tipped branches. Holds its color throughout the summer; fine for window-boxes or tubs. \$1 each.

pyramidalis. Distinct columnar growth; foliage of deep rich green; color not affected by cold weather. Attains good height. \$1 each.

CHASE NURSERY COMPANY

EVERGREENS, continued

BIOTA, Rosedale. A cross between arborvitæ and retinospora. A beautiful, silvery green, assuming a purple tone during the winter months; rather small and pyramidal in form. Is soft and feathery to the touch; very striking and attractive. \$1.25 each.

CEDRUS Deodara. A noble tree, but one that our Yankee friends must do without. It is hardy, however, in this latitude. Of rapid growth with wide-spreading, drooping branches. It naturally forms a perfect pyramid. Foliage beautiful bluish green. We cannot recommend this too highly for lawn planting in this territory. It stands at the head of the list. \$1.50 each.

JUNIPER, Irish. Very dense, pillar-like in growth, largely used in formal gardens. 75 cts. each.

RETINOSPORA plumosa. Japan Cypress. Rapid in growth, with slender branches and exquisite green foliage. 75 cts. each.

plumosa aurea. A form of the above, but brilliantly golden throughout the season. \$1 each.

SPRUCE, Hemlock. A tall-growing tree, drooping habit of growth; much prized in the North, but not suitable for planting south of this point. \$1 each.

Norway. The best known and most widely cultivated of all the Spruces. Handsome and hardy; extensively used for windbreaks. 50 cts. each.

We do not aim to be the lowest-priced house in the country. You can buy trees for less than our prices, but cheap trees are always high priced, and our prices are as low as any reputable grower can make for first-grade stock, properly packed for shipment.



A group of Cedrus Deodara, seven years planted



A near view of Althæa in bloom

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

The plants offered are at least two years old, field grown, vigorous, strong and well developed. These should not be confounded with pot-grown, under-sized stock. Height varies from 18 inches to 3 feet.

ALTHÆA. The old-fashioned "Toothbrush" bush. The European varieties are all of comparatively recent introduction, and are among the most desirable shrubs for southern planting. Flowers in late summer, when few other shrubs are in bloom. 35 cts. each.

anemonæflorus. Double red.

Admiral Dewey. Double white.

Ardens. Double purple.

rubis. Single red.

Snowdrift. Single white.

cœlestis. Single blue.

BARBERRY, Common (*Berberis vulgaris*). The common, or European variety; a strong-growing shrub with prickly green leaves, yellow flowers, and red berries. 25 cts. each.

Purple-leaved. A purple-leaved form of the preceding, which retains its color throughout the season. A striking contrast. 35 cts. each.



A block of Thunberg's Japan Barberry two years old

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, continued

Barberry, Thunberg's Japan. A dwarf variety of graceful, drooping growth. Leaves small, bright green, changing in autumn to various shades of orange and red. Berries bright red, and hold throughout the winter. A beautiful plant, and particularly suited for ornamental hedges. See special price for quantity on page 38. 35 cts. each.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Shrub. Fragrant wood, rich foliage, rare chocolate-colored flower, with a peculiar, agreeable odor. Blooms early and at intervals through the season. 25 cts. each.

CRAPE MYRTLE, Pink. A real southern product, not hardy north of Baltimore, but should be in every garden in Dixie. Our northern visitors go wild over this magnificent plant, with its immense panicles of pink and crimson flowers, and lustrous green foliage. Blooms all summer. 50 cts. each.

CAPE JASMINE (Gardenia). An evergreen shrub with beautiful, wax-like flowers, exquisitely fragrant. These are the flowers sold at such very high prices by northern florists. Not hardy north of this point. 50 cts. each.

DEUTZIA, Pride of Rochester. Large, double, white flowers, tinted slightly with rose on under side of petals. Blooms profusely. A distinct improvement on the ordinary Deutzia. 25 cts. each.

FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, continued

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearl Bush. Fine, large shrub, producing an abundance of slightly bell-shaped flowers very early in the spring. 35 cts. each.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell. The earliest blooming of all the shrubs. Plants are a mass of golden bloom before the leaves begin to show. Very attractive. 25 cts. each.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera), Upright. We offer two of the best varieties, as follows:

fragrantissima. Nearly evergreen, with exceedingly sweet, creamy white flowers in February. Sometimes called the Christmas Honeysuckle. 35 cts. each.

Morrowii. A wide-spreading variety from Japan. White flowers in April, succeeded by bright red berries, making it attractive throughout the summer. 35 cts. each.

HONEYSUCKLE, Climbing. See Climbing Vines, page 37.

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. American Ever-blooming, or Hills of Snow. This plant is of recent introduction and has created a sensation in the nursery world. Blooms very large, pure white, earlier by a month than the *H. paniculata grandiflora*; strong, vigorous of growth. 50 cts. each.



Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora, Hills of Snow, in full bloom.
A sight well worth seeing

CHASE NURSERY COMPANY

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, continued

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Flowers are produced in large, pyramidal bunches; pure white; strong grower; very attractive and showy. Blooms latter part of July and lasts several weeks. 35 cts. each.

LILAC, Common Purple and Common White. 25 cts. each.

Named Varieties. These are much more reliable than the common or unnamed offered above, being sure bloomers. From a long list we selected four of the best varieties, both single and double forms. 50 cts. each.

Michael Buchner. Double purple.

Charles X. Single purple.

Mad. Cassimir Perier. Double white.

Marie Legraye. Single white.

Persian. Purple, single flowers, small leaves and slender branches. One of the finest. 50 cts. each.

QUINCE, Japan. Fire Bush. Fast-growing, thorny shrub, with showy scarlet flowers, blooming very early. 35 cts. each.

SYRINGA. Mock Orange. The old-fashioned, sweet-scented flower that used to make Grandmother's garden so fragrant in early spring. 35 cts. each.

Golden. A form of the above with yellow leaves; very beautiful. 50 cts. each.

SNOWBALL, Common. A favorite, well-known shrub. Large in size, producing globular clusters of white flowers in early spring. 35 cts. each.

Japan. Moderate growth, leaves plicated, handsome; globular clusters of pure white flowers. More valuable than the Common in many respects; better habit, handsomer foliage, whiter and more delicate flowers. 50 cts. each.

SPIRÆA, Anthony Waterer. Bright crimson flowers; blooms throughout the summer; dwarf. 35 cts. each.

prunifolia. Bridal Wreath. Early blooming, with small, double white flowers. 35 cts. each.

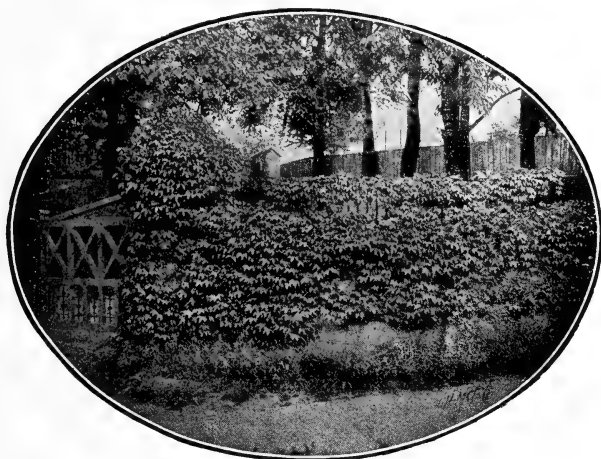
Van Houttei. Of graceful, arching growth; single white flowers in great profusion in spring. One of the most popular sorts. 25 cts. each.

WEIGELA. Perhaps the showiest of all the shrubs; we offer the three best varieties. 35 cts. each.

candida. White.

Eva Rathke. Red.

rosea. Pink.



Ampelopsis Veitchii

CLIMBING VINES

In addition to Climbing Roses, which are offered on another page, and which we recommend first of all for veranda planting, we name a few choice vines suitable for southern planting:

AMPELOPSIS Veitchi. Boston Ivy. Leaves overlap, forming a solid front of green; has feet like a fly and needs no support. Rapid of growth and clings with tenacity; changes to rich scarlet-crimson in autumn. Valuable for covering brick or stone walls, masonry, etc. 35 cts. each.

quinquefolia. American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper. The old, well-known vine, of strong and rapid growth. 25 cts. each.

CLEMATIS Henryii. Very large, creamy white blooms, of fine form; grows well and blooms quite heavily. 50 cts. each.

Jackmani. Large; rich, velvety purple; free in growth and bloom. 50 cts. each.

Mad. Edouard Andre. Large blossoms of a bright red, rich and velvety. Abundance of growth and bloom. 50 cts. each.

paniculata. A new Japanese Clematis, producing small, single, white, star-shaped flowers in magnificent sprays. Hardy and very desirable. A distinct addition to a collection. 25 cts. each.

CLIMBING VINES, continued

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's Japan. Almost an evergreen; white flowers changing to yellow. In flower about three months; very fragrant. 25 cts. each.

Scarlet Trumpet. Bright scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers; not fragrant, but decidedly handsome. 25c. each.

IVY, English. Too well known to require description. 35 cts. each.

WISTARIA, Chinese White, and Chinese Purple. Long, pendulous clusters of pale blue or white flowers in profusion. Very rapid in growth, often making 15 to 25 feet in a single season. 35 cts. each.

HEDGE PLANTS

Many of the shrubs and evergreens offered elsewhere in this catalogue are suitable for hedge planting, but are rather expensive for this purpose; therefore, under this heading, we are offering the cheaper, more easily grown plants that are commonly used.

In addition to these, we particularly recommend the *Althæa* and *Spiræa Van Houttei*, and will be glad to quote special prices on quantities for hedge planting.

In these days of Civic Improvement Societies and City Beautiful Clubs, fences are becoming very unpopular and deservedly so; for no architect can design, nor workman build, anything so beautiful as a well-cared-for "living fence."

Prices named are for thrifty, well-developed plants about 18 inches high, unless otherwise noted; but, with the exception of the Dwarf Box, all should be cut back to within four inches of the ground after planting. Plants should be set about 12 inches apart.

BARBERRY, Thunberg's. Fully described under Ornamental Shrubs. Makes a beautiful, low-growing hedge. Very desirable for borders of walks and drives. Strong, well-branched plants, 12 to 18 inches high, \$15 per 100.

BOX, Dwarf. The old favorite hedging plant, 4 to 6 inches high. \$9 per 100.

CITRUS trifoliata. Vigor, hardiness, stout thorns, resisting qualities, and ease with which it may be confined to a small space, make it a particularly desirable hedge for the lower South, where it attains its perfection. Whether in leaf or bare of foliage, it is always peculiarly attractive because of the vivid green of the bark. \$6 per 100.

Remember we prepay express or freight charges on all orders of ten dollars or more to points south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers.

FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

HEDGE PLANTS, continued

PRIVET, Amoor River. Unquestionably the best all-round hedge plant for southern use. Retains its bright green foliage throughout the winter. Can be sheared at any season of the year. Of very rapid growth, and adapted to a wide range of soils. \$6 per 100.

California. Very popular in the North and East, where we market annually nearly a million plants; but we do not recommend it for the South, because after a few years it loses its foliage early in the winter, whereas the Amoor River is evergreen. \$3 per 100.

We will supply twenty-five plants of one variety at the hundred rate

PEONIES

The improved Peonies head the list of all hardy perennials. After testing many varieties, we have selected the three described below as the best for general southern planting. They are all magnificent sorts.

The Peony is free from insect pests and diseases. Once established, it will last for years, increasing in size and bloom. If possible, plant in a location not fully exposed to the long, hot afternoon sun. An eastern or northern exposure is preferable. Soil should be rich and deep. Be careful to plant shallow, not more than two inches of soil on top of the crowns, or "eyes." Plant in December or January.

Late spring frosts will often nip this early-blooming plant. Protect with papers, old blankets, tarpaulins or something of the kind, just as you do chrysanthemums in the fall. Do not waste your money on cheap, unnamed varieties.

Festiva maxima. The standard of perfection by which all other Peonies are judged. Immense bloom, often 7 to 8 inches across. Pure white, with occasional crimson flake on some of the petals. 50 cts. each, \$35 per 100.

Madam Emile Galle. Delicate pink; the best of its color, and one of the most beautiful grown. 50 cts. each, \$35 per 100.

Meissonier. Brilliant crimson. Often called the "American Beauty Peony," on account of its resemblance to the rose of that name. 50 cts. each, \$35 per 100.

No flower of recent years has created so much enthusiasm as the Improved Peonies; they are magnificent in size and coloring; their only enemy is the late spring frosts. They should be protected with tarpaulins, newspapers or something of the kind, from the time the bud forms until all danger of frost is over. They are well worth this little trouble.



ROSES

We are great believers in Roses **on their own roots** for planting in the South. With the exception of Marechal Niel, which is difficult to propagate on its own roots, and which we are forced to bud or graft at times, all our Roses are on their own roots, **two years old, field grown**, and have **bloomed here in the nursery one season**.

Do not confound these heavy, two-year-old plants with the small greenhouse stock offered at ridiculously low prices.

We have cut out a great number of varieties usually listed in nursery catalogues. For instance, instead of planting Bride, Bridesmaid, La France, etc., use the Cochets, Freiherr von Marschall, Wm. R. Smith, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, etc., varieties that are free from diseases, strong growers and better for outdoor culture than many of the old sorts.

All varieties marked "T" (Teas) and "H. T." (Hybrid Teas) are the tender, everblooming sorts, and these varieties, if planted in the fall, should be well protected through the first winter. It is best to plant them in the spring—February 15 to March 10. Varieties indicated by "H. P." (Hybrid Perpetual) are hardy but not constant bloomers.

Prices: Except where noted, 30c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

ROSES, continued

Baby Rambler. A dwarf Crimson Rambler, of the Hybrid Polyantha class; perfectly hardy, producing small blooms much like Crimson Rambler continuously from early June until frost.

Blumenschmidt. H. T. A strong, healthy grower; flowers citron-yellow.

Crimson Rambler. Japanese. Now too well known to need a description; still very popular.

Dorothy Perkins. This is the Rose growing over the station sign at Chase. (See front cover.) When in bloom it is a sight that every passenger on passing trains long remembers. Flowers exquisite shell-pink. Its foliage is not affected by mildew. One of the strongest-growing Roses, making shoots in one season 30 feet in length.

Freiherr von Marschall. T. Dark carmine; buds long and pointed; wood and foliage distinct, of a reddish tinge.

General Jacqueminot. H. P. Brilliant crimson; fragrant; one of the best-known old sorts. Always a favorite.

Paul Neyron. H. P. Deep pink; immense size; very full. The largest Rose in general cultivation.

Marechal Niel. Noisette. Known the world over, and unquestionably the best everblooming climber. Deep rich yellow, delightful and lasting fragrance. Perfect in bud and flower. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. T. Healthy, vigorous grower, constant bloomer; flowers extra large, perfectly double, bright rose-red, beautifully shaded. One of the hardiest.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H. T. A grand Rose. Finely formed flowers, pure white shading to lemon; constant bloomer. One of the finest Roses ever introduced.

Meteor. H. T. A beautiful, rich, dark, velvety crimson; free bloomer; very fragrant. One of the best.

Maman Cochet. T. We consider this the cream of all pink Tea Roses, far better for outdoor culture than La France. The flowers are of enormous size; buds long, full and of great substance; color rich coral-pink, shaded with rosy crimson. Petals are broad and thick. One of the most satisfactory bloomers during the whole season.

Rhea Reid. H. T. Won the grand prize at Paris as the finest Rose among over eighty new sorts in 1908. Rich red, very double; heavy grower, constant bloomer.

Tausendschon. Thousand Beauties. A hardy, strong climber. Colors of every shade from white to deep pink; foliage fine. 2-yr. strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Vick's Caprice. H. P. A distinct striped Rose. Flowers large and well formed; color deep, clear pink with wide stripes of pure white; very attractive.

ROSES, continued

Veilchenblau. Blue Rambler. Hardy Climber. The only novelty in our entire catalogue, and personally we do not regard it as of great value, but it is a curiosity. The flowers are semi-double, of medium size, and of violet-blue color, more pronounced the second and third years. 1-year strong plants, 50 cts. each.

White Cochet. T. We give this Rose the same place among the white everblooming varieties that we do Maman Cochet among the pink sorts. It is truly a grand Rose. Large and full; pure white petals edged with pink. Should be in every collection.

Wm. R. Smith. H. T. A new, free-blooming, valuable sort. Creamy white with pink shading. A seedling from Kaiserin Augusta Victoria crossed with Maman Cochet. Petals very firm; fine in both bud and bloom. Foliage large and strong, often shaded red.

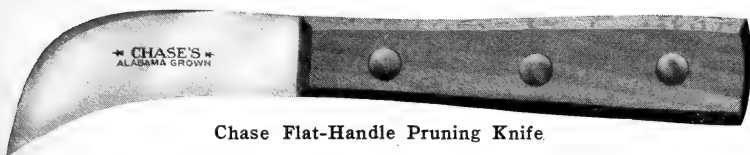
White Rambler. Flowers are small or medium in size, borne in large clusters. Not quite so strong a grower as Crimson Rambler, but a good companion for it. Foliage very attractive.

Ulrich Brunner. H. T. A distinct, beautiful, brilliant cherry-red. A seedling of Paul Neyron. Free, strong grower, better than American Beauty for outdoor culture.



Maman Cochet Roses

Remember we prepay express or freight charges on all orders of ten dollars or more to points south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi Rivers.



Chase Flat-Handle Pruning Knife

Tools and Supplies

Our stock of nurserymen's tools and supplies is probably the most complete south of New York City. We ship these supplies to the nursery trade in every state in the Union. From the list we have selected the following items as best adapted to the requirements of the fruit-grower, farmer and gardener of the South. There is not a cheaply made article in the list. To do good work use good tools, and give them good care.

KNIVES

Chase's Flat-Handle Pruning Knife. Made especially for us. The strongest pruning knife on the market. Handle composed of two halves of hard wood, riveted through the blade with large brass rivets; blade extends full length of handle; will last for years. Length, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. 55 cts. each, postpaid.

Chase's Folding Grafting or Pocket Knife. Used by nurserymen for making grafts, but so many of our nursery friends use this knife for an all-purpose pocket knife that we offer it here. It is made especially for us of Wardlow's English Steel, and is a most substantial all-purpose knife at low cost. Cocoa handle. Cut is $\frac{3}{4}$ -size. 40 cts. each, postpaid.

Wostenholm's IXL Budding Knife.

A genuine Wostenholm knife with a flat ivory tip, used by the nurserymen the world over and recognized as the best budding knife made. \$1 each, postpaid.



Chase Folding Grafting Knife



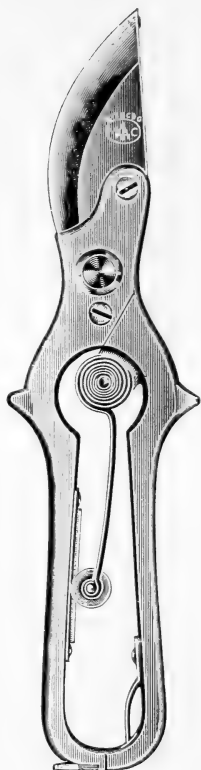
IXL Budding Knife

SHEARS

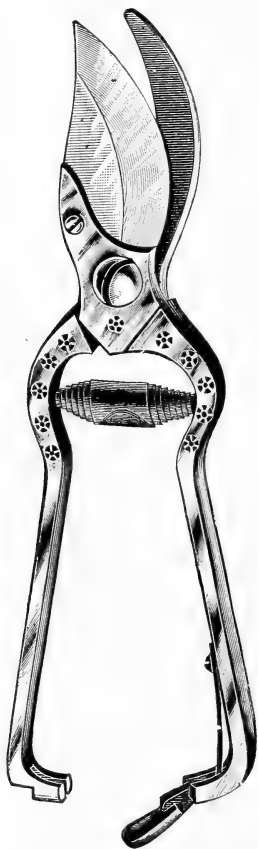
French Watch-Spring Pruning Shears.

A high-class, beautifully finished pruning shear, which, after more than twenty years' experience, we regard as the best all-round pruning shear on the market. We import these from France direct. They are made in two sizes. For heavy work the larger size is the better; for use around the garden on rose bushes, shrubs, etc., the smaller

size is the thing. The springs will break, sometimes, and we carry extra springs in stock, which can readily be put into place. 8-in., per pair, postpaid, \$1.60; 9-in., per pair, postpaid, \$1.95. Extra springs, each, postpaid, 25 cts.



French Watch-Spring Pruning Shears



Ladies' German Pruning Shears

Ladies' German Pruning Shears.

A great favorite with the ladies for use around the rose bushes, grape-vines and shrubbery. Light but strong; made in Germany. Heavily nicked, finely finished. Length, 6 inches. \$1 per pair, postpaid.

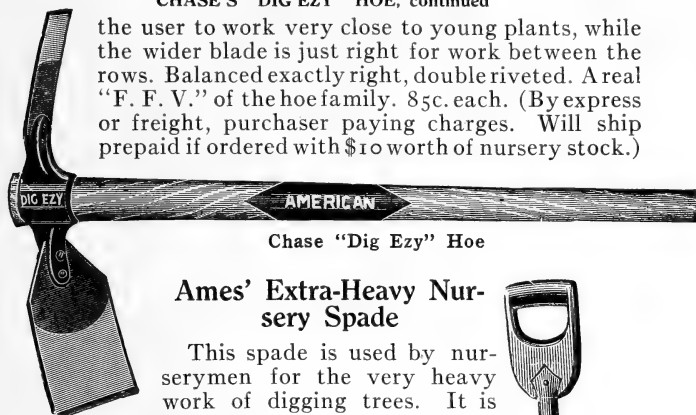
Chase's "Dig Ezy" Hoe

A light but strongly built weeding hoe which adds materially to the pleasure of gardening. Its peculiar shape, having a long and narrow point on one end, enables

FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

CHASE'S "DIG EZY" HOE, continued

the user to work very close to young plants, while the wider blade is just right for work between the rows. Balanced exactly right, double riveted. A real "F. F. V." of the hoe family. 85c. each. (By express or freight, purchaser paying charges. Will ship prepaid if ordered with \$10 worth of nursery stock.)



Chase "Dig Ezy" Hoe

Ames' Extra-Heavy Nursery Spade

This spade is used by nurserymen for the very heavy work of digging trees. It is double-strapped full length of handle. Made in the most substantial manner by the Oliver Ames people. A most serviceable spade for use in stiff clay soil, or on any extra-heavy work. Weight, nine pounds. Length of blade, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; width at top, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; at point, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \$2 each. (Must ship by freight or express, purchaser paying charges. Will ship prepaid if ordered with \$10 worth of nursery stock.)

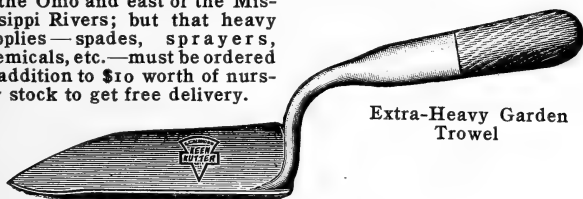


Extra-Heavy Garden Trowel

No doubt you, like ourselves, have had experience with cheap trowels, the kind that bends double because of a weak shank, or that works loose from the blade because the blade and shank are attached with rivets. This trowel has a solid steel shank and blade and can't bend or break; will last for years. We believe it to be the best trowel manufactured. 90 cts. each, postpaid. If shipped with other goods, by freight or express, 75 cts. each.

Remember we prepay Express or Freight charges on all orders of ten dollars or more to points south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi Rivers; but that heavy supplies—spades, sprayers, chemicals, etc.—must be ordered in addition to \$10 worth of nursery stock to get free delivery.

Ames' Extra-Heavy Nursery Spade

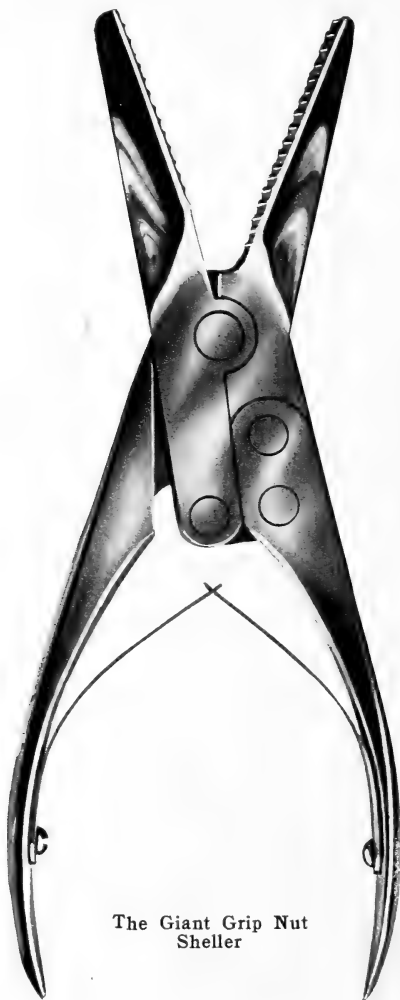


Extra-Heavy Garden Trowel

The Giant Grip Nut Sheller

Without doubt the most practical nut cracker or nut sheller for table use on the market. If you have pinched your fingers with the old style nut cracker, at the same time smashing the meat of the nut into small pieces, here is an implement that you will appreciate. It is heavily and beautifully constructed along new and scientific lines, so arranged that the jaws,

with their giant grip, never close fully; will receive a table nut of any size and variety, and **crack the shell only**, bringing out the meat whole. You **can't** pinch your fingers. Heavily nickeled; an ornament to any table. A more useful Christmas present is hard to find. Will handle castana nuts ("nigger toes") with the same ease that it shells a pecan. \$1.60 each, postpaid. When shipped with other goods by freight or express, \$1.50 each.



The Giant Grip Nut Sheller

Special Notice

We will ship **pre-paid** any item of supplies—Hoes, Spades, Shears, Sprayers, etc.—to points south of the Ohio River, and west of the Mississippi River, if **ordered at the same time and in addition to ten dollars' worth of nursery stock,**

Spraying Outfits

There is no space left in which to tell the story of spraying. Every progressive fruit-grower and gardener knows that spraying is the only way to control successfully all insect pests and plant diseases—grape rot, brown rot in peach, etc. Many of our customers have asked us what kind of a spraying outfit to buy, what chemicals to use, how to mix them, when to spray, etc. We will gladly mail on request a booklet telling the whole story. In the matter of spraying outfits we have tried to simplify the thing for you by carrying in stock two styles of sprayers that we know, by test, are honestly made and satisfactory in every particular; machines that do not cost a lot of money, but which do good work and fill the requirements of the average gardener and small fruit-grower. Also by carrying in stock the chemicals that are in greatest demand. These are ready mixed. All you have to do is to add water and proceed according to directions. These chemicals are of the "Target Brand," from the laboratories of the Horticultural Chemical Co., successfully used by us for years.

KANT-KLOG SPRAYER

Air-pressure type. A few strokes of the air-pump from time to time, as you walk along the row or among the trees and plants, gives a strong, fine spray. Made of heavy polished brass or galvanized iron, as desired. The air-pump is of heavy brass, two inches in diameter. Hose couplings are solid brass. Hose is of high grade, three-ply. Equipped with safety valve for regulating air-pressure. Holds between four and five gallons. Can be carried by strap or air-pump handle.



Kant-Klog Sprayer

Equipped with combination nozzle, giving two bell-shaped sprays or straight streams, as desired. A complete, honestly built sprayer for spraying fruit trees, potatoes, vegetables, roses, shrubs, grape vines, tobacco, and cotton, and for washing wagons, windows, spraying hen houses, disinfecting, etc.

Price, complete, style G as illustrated, Galvanized Iron, \$5; Polished Brass, \$6.50.

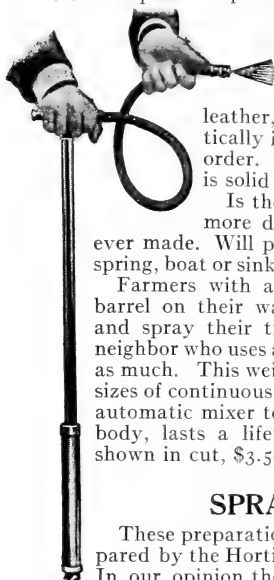
EXTRA EQUIPMENT

Brass Elbow for turning nozzle upward for spraying under side of low-growing plants. Postpaid, 40 cts. each.

Brass Extension Pipe in three-foot lengths, standard-cut threads, for elevating the nozzle in tree spraying, whitewashing, etc. Several can be screwed together if working on high trees. 40 cts. each; postpaid, 55 cts. each.

JUNIOR "ALL-HANDY" PUMP

This pump requires no fastening of any kind, holds itself down, and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator need do is to press the plunger down. It rises of itself, the upward stroke being made by a brass spring forcing the cylinders apart.



The all-brass suction, working within a brass cylinder with all-brass valves, does away entirely with all leather, rubber or other packing. It is practically impossible for any part to get out of order. Everything except handle and hose is solid brass.

Is the easiest-working pump, and will do more different kinds of work than any pump ever made. Will pump from a pail, barrel, trough, creek, spring, boat or sink.

Farmers with an ordinary amount of spraying put a barrel on their wagon, set this pump in the bung-hole and spray their trees as easily and effectively as their neighbor who uses an outfit weighing and costing five times as much. This weighs less than four pounds. Makes two sizes of continuous spray and two of solid streams, has automatic mixer to keep solutions stirred, pleases everybody, lasts a lifetime. Price for pump complete, as shown in cut, \$3.50.

SPRAYING CHEMICALS

These preparations are all of the "Target Brand," prepared by the Horticultural Chemical Co., of Philadelphia. In our opinion the "Target Brand" goods stand at the head. They have been used for years by the leading fruit-growers in all sections of the United States. We carry in stock all of the items listed; if wanted in larger packages—full barrel or hundred-pound lots, write for special prices. We aim to carry a full stock of the packages listed, and to make shipment on the next train after receipt of order. **Full instructions on every package.**

Arsenate of Lead destroys potato bugs, codling moths, caterpillars and other leaf-eaters. Better than paris green because it dissolves readily and remains in solution. Harmless to plants. Economical and effective.

Prices, f. o. b. Chase.	Per lb.
1-lb. packages.....	\$0 25
2-lb. ".....	22 1/2
5-lb. ".....	20
10-lb. ".....	17

Quick Bordeaux. The best remedy for blights, rot, and other fungous diseases of apples, peaches, plums, potatoes, grapes, etc. Ready for immediate use. Simply hang the bag in a fifty-gallon barrel of water and squeeze it until the contents are dissolved.

4-6-50 formula for apples, potatoes, grapes, etc. 10-lb. bag makes fifty gallons.....	Per bag \$0 70
2-4-50 formula for stone-fruits, such as peaches, plums, etc. 6-lb. bag makes fifty gallons	45

SHALL WE SUBSTITUTE? (Write YES or NO)

Number Wanted

VARIETY

PRICE

AMOUNT

\$

Always Pleased to Mail Extra Order Sheets on Request

ORDER SHEET

TO CHASE NURSERY COMPANY
CHASE, ALABAMA

Please ship to:

Name _____

P. O. Box, Street }
or Rural Delivery }

Post Office _____

County _____

State _____

Station or Exp. Office _____

(Only if different from P. O.)

PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Post Office Order . \$ _____

Express Order . . \$ _____

Check \$ _____

Cash \$ _____

Total . . \$ _____

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We do not substitute unless instructed. If the varieties you select are exhausted, your money for same will be returned unless you wish us to send others as near the season and class as we can supply. This sometimes means that the filled order will amount to less than enough to secure free delivery or freight allowance. Please state whether or not we are to substitute.

SPRAYING CHEMICALS, continued

Scalime. A recently improved form of Lime-Sulphur put up in form of a concentrated solution. It not only kills San José scale and all other scales with which it comes in contact, but is a perfect fungicide as well. Dilutes in proportion of from one gallon of Scalime to seven gallons of water, to one gallon of Scalime to twenty-nine gallons of water, according to season and kind of trees sprayed. Full instructions for use on every can.

Prices, f. o. b. Chase.

1-gal. jacketed can.....	\$0 75
5-gal. " ".....	1 75
10-gal. " ".....	2 75

Remember, if you order Chemicals, Sprayers, Spades, Hoes, etc., **in addition to \$10 worth of nursery stock**, we prepay freight **on all** to points south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi.



A block of Chase's two-year-old Pear trees

Number of Trees or Plants to an Acre

Apart each way

3 ft.....	4,840
4 ft.....	2,729
5 ft.....	1,742
6 ft.....	1,200
8 ft.....	680
10 ft.....	430
12 ft.....	325

Apart each way

15 ft.....	200
18 ft.....	135
20 ft.....	110
25 ft.....	70
30 ft.....	50
40 ft.....	27

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by distance the plants are set apart in the row, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divide into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) and you have the number of trees or plants per acre.



A forty-acre field of shrubs at Chase

CHASE NURSERY COMPANY
CHASE, ALABAMA